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ABSTRACT

The booklet contains brief information on 10 March events celebrated by Puerto Ricans: the passage of the Jones Law which gave United States citizenship to Puerto Ricans; the founding of the Girl Scouts on March 12, 1912; Saint Patrick's Day on March 17; Passover; and the birthdays of Pachin Marin (designer of the Puerto Rican flag), Alexander Graham Bell (inventor of the telephone), Albert Einstein (creator of the equation which ushered in the atomic age), Andrew Jackson (7th United States President), James Madison (4th United States President), and Grover Cleveland (22nd and 24th United States President, the only one elected to serve on two separate occasions). Designed as a teacher resource, the booklet includes a list of 42 historical March happenings and various suggested learning activities (e.g., word games, true-false activities, discussion questions, and writing activities). The booklet concludes with a discussion of black music as a cultural contribution (spirituals, blues, play songs and games, jazz, classical, and soul music); seven words to know in the performing arts; a list of some of the best known black artists (e.g., Marian Anderson, Louis Armstrong, Aretha Franklin, Gladys Knight, and James Weldon Johnson); and the words to some spirituals and play songs and games. (NQA)

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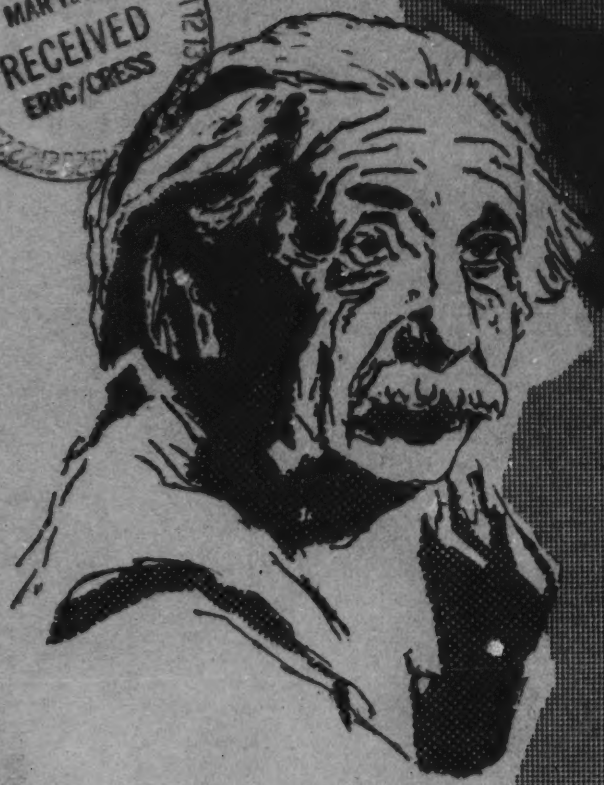
# What's Happening in March?



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CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY ETHNIC/ARTS PROJECT

CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY CHILDREN'S PROGRAM
ETHNIC/ARTS COMPONENT

# WHAT'S HAPPENING IN MARCH?

Materials prepared by:

- Ron Weissman
  Curriculum Specialist
- Leonor Toro, Coordinator
  Migratory Ethnic/Arts Component
- Lottie L. Miles, Curriculum Specialist
  Bridgeport Board of Education

Illustrated by:

- Justo Ortiz "Tito"

Curriculum Assistant:

- Roberta Hanson

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Copies can be obtained from the Ethnic/Arts Migrant Project, located at the Hamden-New Haven Cooperative Education Center, 1450 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut 06517-2497.

Special thanks are given to Dr. Patrick Proctor, ESEA State Title I Director, Migratory Children's Program, Connecticut State Department of Education and to Mr. Reinaldo Matos, State Migrant Consultant, Connecticut State Department of Education, for their efforts and assistance in bringing this booklet from an idea to the present stage of its development. March, 1983.

"What's Happening?" is designed as a resource for teachers' use only.

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What's Happening in March?

1 Ohio became 17th State, 1803.
Nebraska, 37th State, 1867.

2 Sam Houston-born 1793.
Texas Independence Day-Texas declared independence from Mexico, 1836.
Missouri Compromise passed, 1820.
Time Magazine first published, 1923.
Pachín Marín, poet and designer of the Flag of Puerto Rico, born in 1863.
Jones Law-to grant the people of Puerto Rico, United States citizenship, 1917.

3 Florida became 27th State, 1845.
Alexander Graham Bell-born 1847.

4 U.S. Constitution went into effect, 1789.
Vermont became 14th State, 1791.

5 Boston Massacre...British troops fired into crowd of Bostonians, 1770.

6 Alamo Day-Santa Anna captured the Alamo, 1836.

7 Bell patented the telephone, 1876.

12 Juliette Low founded Girl Scouts in U.S., 1912.
President Harry S. Truman announced the Truman Doctrine, 1947.

13 Standard time established in U.S., 1884.

14 Eli Whitney patented the cotton gin, 1794.
Albert Einstein-born 1879.

15 Andrew Jackson, 7th President of U.S., born 1767.
Maine became 23rd State, 1820.

16 James Madison, 4th President of U.S., born 1751.

17 St. Patrick's Day.

18 Grover Cleveland, 22nd and 24th President of U.S., born 1837.

26 Robert Frost, poet, born 1874.

29 John Tyler, 10th President of U.S., born 1790.
This year Passover begins on March 29th.

30 15th Amendment to U.S. Constitution (protected right to vote for all races and colors).

31 Daylight Saving Time went into effect in U.S., 1918.

10

## MARCH

*"March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb."*

**-17th Century English Proverb**

Traditionally, March is the month when spring arrives and winter ends. It's a time for new beginnings. The animals begin to look for mates. The first robin and other birds appear. Trees and flowers soon begin to grow again.

March was, in fact, once the first month of the year, up until 46 B.C. in the ancient calendar and, in England, until the calendar reform of 1752.

March is named after Mars, the Roman god of war. Wars and conquest were an important part of ancient Roman life, so it was understandable that the ancient Romans would wish to honor a month in the name of this important god.

It was during the month of March (March 23, 1775) that Patrick Henry first said, "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."

Also during the month of March (March 4, 1933), Franklin D. Roosevelt declared, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

The birthstones for March are the Bloodstone and Aquamarine. Some historians believe the Bloodstone got its name because of an old belief that it could halt bleeding. Other lore tells how it was the stone that lay under the cross of Jesus at Calvary. As Jesus hung there, His blood stained the stone. Another belief held that the Bloodstone would bring its wearer courage, wisdom, and popularity.

As for the aquamarine, one story held that this beautiful stone would protect its owner from the dangers of the sea.

The March flowers are the daffodil and jonquil. Both, generally, are yellow flowers and, of course, bloom in the Spring. The violet is also an accepted flower for this month.

Sources: All About the Months
by Maymie R. Krythe
1966 - Harper & Row Publishers

Instant Almanac of Events, Anniversaries Observances, Quotations and Birthdays for Every Day of the Year
by Leonard and Thelms Spinrod
1972 - Parker Publishing Co.,Inc.

March Creative Activity

Ask each student to write a short paragraph or two explaining what he or she thinks this proverb means: "March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb."

True or False Game

Indicate true or false for the following statements. If false give correct answer.

1. March comes in like a lamb.
2. March is the month when winter arrives.
3. March was once the first month of the year.
4. March was named after the god, Zeus.
5. The diamond is the birthstone for March.
6. The daffodil is the flower of the month.
7. Roosevelt said, "We have many things to fear."
8. Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty, but please don't give me death."
9. An ancient belief held that the aquamarine would protect its owner from the dangers of the sea.
10. Folklore holds that many animals begin to look for mates in March.

ANSWERS: 1. False-Lion. 2. False-Spring. 3. True. 4. False-The god, Mars. 5. False-Bloodstone or Aquamarine. 6. True. 7. False-"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." 8. False-"Give me liberty or give me death." 9. True. 10. True.

# Francisco Gonzalo Marín

## Pachín Marín

(1863-1897)

Poet and Heroe

Pachín Marín was born on March 2, 1863, in the town of Arecibo. Because of his democratic ideals, he began to criticize the Spanish Colonial Government of the island and he was exiled. He had the same luck in Santo Domingo and Venezuela.

He devoted his life to poetry and revolution. While in Santo Domingo, he became famous as poet and writer and was assigned a post as educator in that country. Soon he became a critic of the despotic way the government treated its opponents and they exiled him.

From the Dominican Republic, he went to Venezuela. The president of that country, well aware of his revolutionary ideas, deported him.

He learned that his brother, Wenceslao, a lieutenant in the Cuban Army, died in Cuba fighting against the Spanish Army. Soon, Pachín enlisted in the Cuban Army and became a lieutenant.

In 1897, during a retreat, he fell sick with malaria. His men left him seriously ill in a hammock strung between two trees. The next morning, when they returned, Pachín had died. The vultures had torn his flesh.

The people of Puerto Rico remember him because he designed the flag of the island. One of his poems, "The Rag", is dedicated to the flag - How a piece of cloth acquires value and honor, when men lose their lives fighting for their country.

Sources: Biografías Puertorriqueñas
by Cesáreo Rosa Nieves and
Esther M. Melón
Lecturas y Ejercicios Para Estudiantes
Adultos
by Puerto Rico State Department
of Education
Heroes of Puerto Rico
by Jay Nelson Tuck and
Norman Coolen Vergara



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March 2
Jones Law (Citizenship for Puerto Ricans)

After seventeen years of living in a civilian government under the Foraker Law, the Congress of the United States, decided to ease some of the restrictions in the colony by creating the Jones Law in 1917.

The new law was not going to change the colonial economic restrictions of the Foraker Law, but it was going to introduce a bill of rights. The citizens of the island were going to receive United States citizenship. The law was to introduce some restrictive measures relating to suffrage and the separation of the legislative branches of government into three branches: executive, legislative and judicial.

The separation did not really follow the democratic tradition, since the President of the United States reserved the right to make the final decisions in legislative matters that were essential to the people of the island. At the same time, in judicial matters, the United States Supreme Court made the final decisions.

The Jones Law increased the number of representatives and assigned nineteen as the number of Senators. The United States Congress kept the right to decide and regulate in matters relating to defense, customs, mail and commerce with other nations.

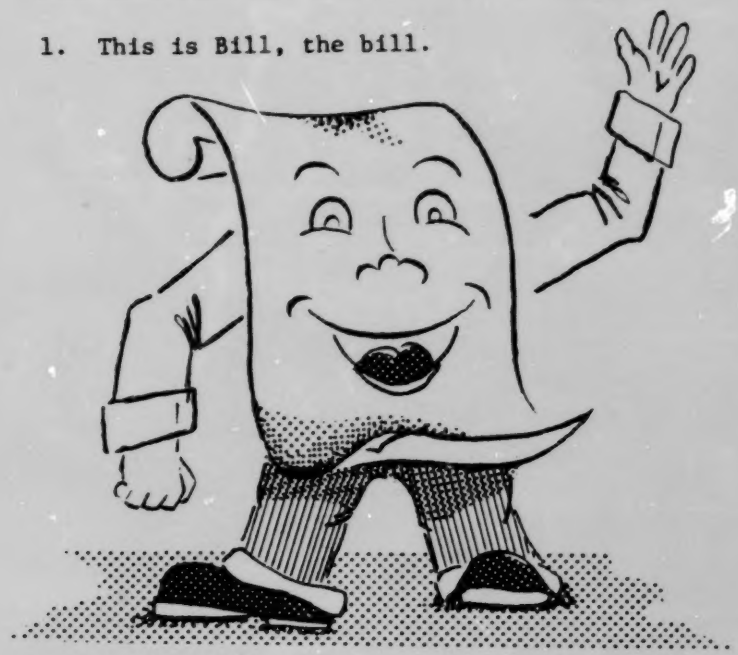
The island's legislative body rejected the Jones Law three times. Most of the political leaders, at the time, opposed the law; men such as: Luis Muñoz Rivera, José de Diego and Luis Llorens Torres.

How A Bill Becomes Law

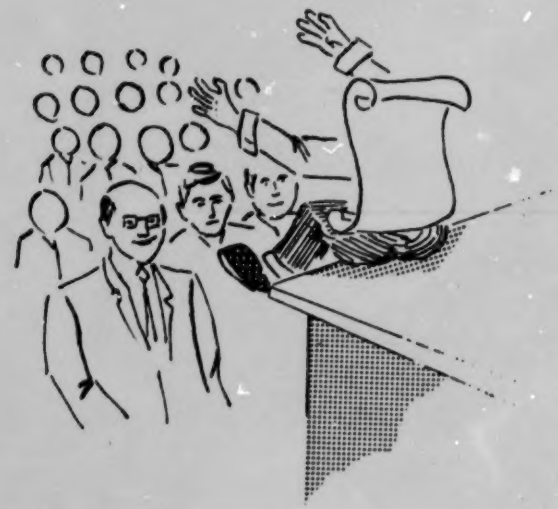
There is a certain procedure by which all bills become law. Basically, it is the same from state to state. The Adventures of Bill "Law" in Connecticut introduces how laws are made in Connecticut.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL "LAW" IN CONNECTICUT

1. This is Bill, the bill.

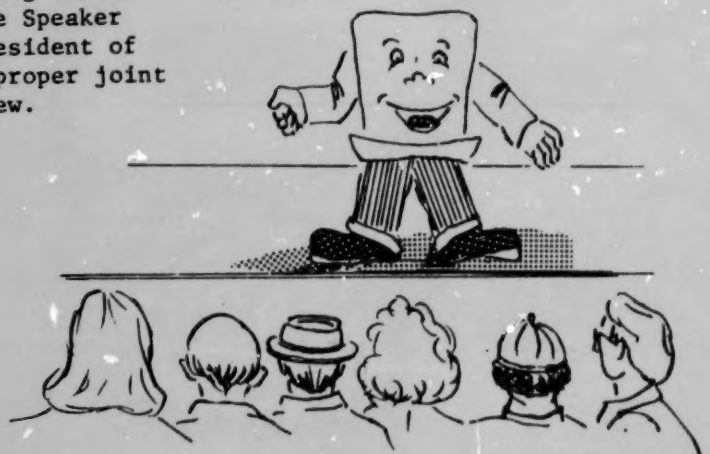


2. Bill is being introduced in the House or Senate by a member or committee.



3. He is given a waiting number and assigned by the Speaker of the House or President of the Senate to the proper joint committee for review.

4. Public Hearing of Bill.





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5. Bill is given to a committee for the following: (1) to study the bill further; (2) to amend it or (3) to appoint it to a subcommittee.

7. Legislative commissions edit the bill.

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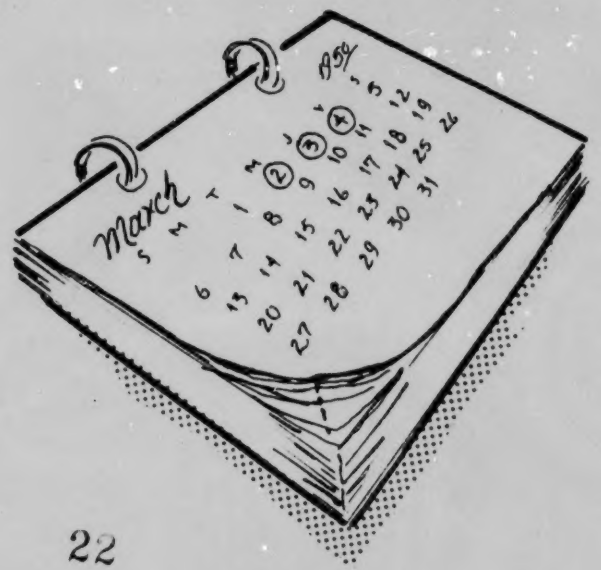
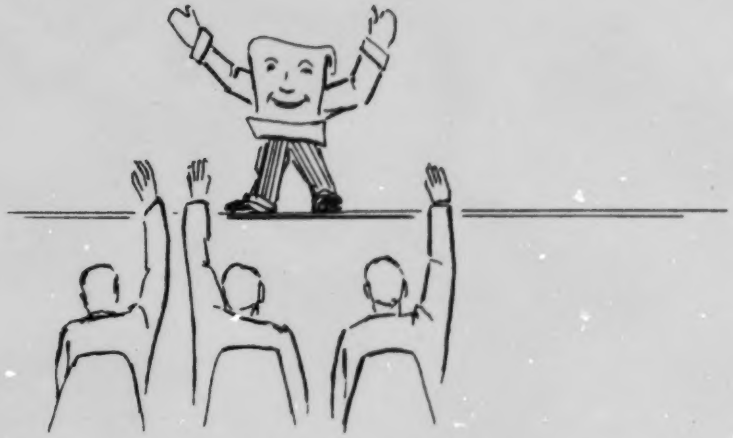
6. Report of findings by committee.

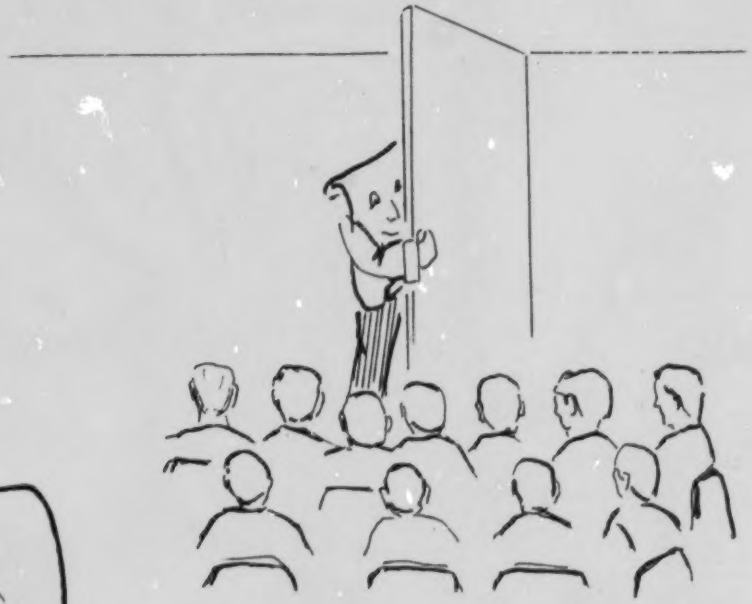
8. The Bill goes to the House and is put on calendar for three days.



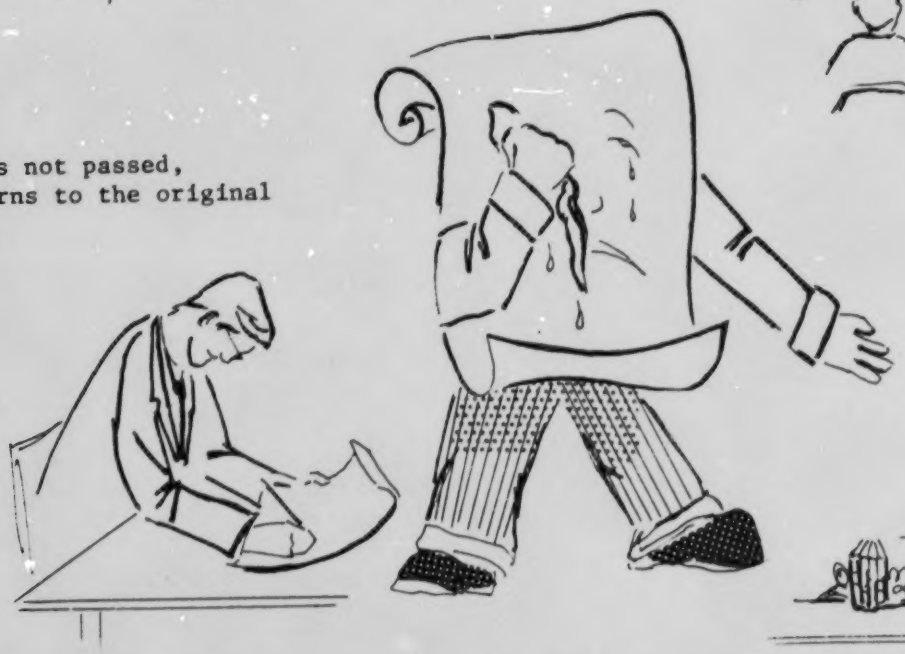
9. Voting on Bill.



10. Bill is sent to the other house.



11. If he is not passed, he returns to the original house.



12. If Bill signed, it is sent to Secretary of State.

13. Bill then sent to governor for approval. If approved, it becomes law.

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# Alexander Graham Bell

(1847-1922)



On March 10, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell spoke the first words heard over a telephone.

Bell and his assistant, Thomas Watson, were in different rooms to try a new transmitting device. Quite by accident, Bell spilled battery acid on his clothes. He yelled to Watson, "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you!" Mr. Watson heard the words alright, but he had heard Bell's words over the telephone. From that day on, the world would never be the same.

Today, almost every American home or business has a telephone. If not, a telephone is somewhere nearby. The telephone has made communication between people hundreds or thousands of miles away as easy as, well, dialing the telephone.

Alexander Graham Bell's future as inventor of the telephone had deep roots in Bell's early childhood. Born March 3, 1847, Bell's father and grandfather were highly respected authorities on speech correction for the deaf. Bell's father carefully trained young Bell to continue the family profession. Fortunately, young Bell showed great curiosity and intelligence. He learned well and soon became a major authority in his field of speech correction for the deaf. In 1872, he opened his own school to train teachers of the deaf. In 1873, he became professor of vocal physiology at Boston University. But Bell was also an inventor by nature and hoped to create hearing devices to aid the deaf.

Luckily, Bell who was never very adept with his hands, met Thomas Watson, a young repair mechanic. Watson soon agreed to assist Bell in his experiments to create a device for transmitting sound by electricity. Together, Bell and Watson experimented long hours into the night.



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Bell's experiments did not go unnoticed. The fathers of George Sanders and Mabel Hubbard, (two deaf students that Bell was instructing), were extremely impressed with the progress Bell was making. They were impressed enough to give Bell financial backing to continue his experiments.

With financial support, Bell and Watson were able to keep working and make great progress. On March 7, 1876, the U.S. Patent Offices granted Bell a patent covering "the method of, and apparatus for, transmitting vocal or other sounds telegraphically by causing electrical undulations, similar in form to the vibrations of the air accompanying the said vocal or other sounds." Three days later, those famous first words spoken by Bell were heard by Watson over the telephone.

Other inventors soon claimed to have invented the telephone before Bell. But, in every case that came to court, Bell's patents were upheld.

On July 19, 1877, the first telephone company was formed, the Bell Telephone Company. True commercial applications of Bell's wonderful invention had begun. In July, 1977, Bell married his former deaf student, Mabel Hubbard, whose father had so generously helped finance Bell's experiments.

In his later years, Bell continued his experiments and made many other inventions. Among his later inventions was the photophone, an apparatus that could transmit sound on a beam of light.

In 1880, France honored Bell with the Volta Prize. Bell used the prize money, 50,000 francs, to establish the Volta Laboratory, where he soon invented the graphophone, a device that recorded sound.

Bell was also interested in aviation. He helped invent the hydrofoil, a new type of speed boat that set a world speed record of over 70 miles per hour in 1919.

Bell died on August 2, 1922.

Sources: Encyclopedia Britannica
Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. 1974
Helen Benton, publisher

Academic American Encyclopedia
Arete Publishing Co., Inc.
Princeton, New Jersey, 1980

The World Book Encyclopedia, 1960

## Bell Creative Activity

Ask each student to write a short essay describing what the world would be like without the telephone. Then ask the students to invent imaginary new forms of communication that might be invented someday in the future.

## Bell Word Game

Unscramble all the words.

1. eohnp
2. edfa
3. nodsu
4. reha
5. katl
6. hepsec
7. lebl
8. lida
9. ysub-isgnal
10. girning

ANSWERS: 1. phone 2. deaf 3. sound 4. hear 5. talk 6. speech 7. bell 8. dial 9. busy-signal 10. ringing

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Girl Scouts Founded - March 12

The Girl Scout Promise

On my honor, I will try:
To serve God,
My country and mankind,
And to live by the Girl Scout Law.

The Girl Scout Law

I will do my best:

-to be honest
-to be fair
-to help where I am needed
-to be cheerful
-to be friendly and considerate
-to be a sister to every Girl Scout
-to respect authority
-to use resources wisely
-to protect and improve the world around me
-to show respect for myself and others through my words and actions

When you think of the Girl Scouts, do you think of camping? Many people do. That's because camping is an important part of Girl Scouting, but Girl Scouting is a lot more than just camping.

Like its counterpart, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., aims to help our young people develop good character and become responsible, valued citizens. Girl Scouts are trained in field and handicraft activities to foster self-confidence and self-reliance. They get involved in community services. They are given the opportunity to help other people and to contribute to society. Ultimately, they learn to be mature and responsible citizens.

The Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. was founded by Juliette Gordon Low of Savannah, Georgia on March 12, 1912. Today, the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., boasts the largest voluntary membership of any girls' organization in the world.

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Membership ages range from 6 to 17. Older college students can become members of the Campus Girl Scouts. Adults serve as leaders for the Scouts. They help guide the young Scouts to become self-reliant individuals. They act as friends and advisors. They encourage the young girls to speak, to listen, and to cooperate with others toward a common goal.

Girls from ages 6 to 8 are called Brownie Scouts. From 9 to 11, they're called Junior Scouts; from 12 to 14, Cadette Scouts; and from 14 to 17 Senior Girl Scouts. However, a girl can join at any age, she needn't begin as a Brownie.

Girl Scout activities are organized into five areas of interest. These areas are called "Worlds". The World of Well-Being covers physical and mental health, nutrition and safety. The World of People works at fostering awareness of the many cultures in our society. The young Scouts learn to be proud of their own heritage and respect that of others. (The Girl Scouts welcome as members, all races and creeds.)

The World of Today and Tomorrow is for helping young girls understand the nature of things and, thereby, prepare them for the future.

The World of the Arts involves the Scouts in the visual, literary and performing arts. They learn to appreciate the many contributions that artists have made to society and how they too can make unique contributions.

The World of the Out-of-Doors shows the girls how to appreciate the wonders of nature. They learn to respect the environment and the creatures that live in it.

Like the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., has helped many of our children develop into outstanding young citizens.

## Girl Scouts Creative Activity

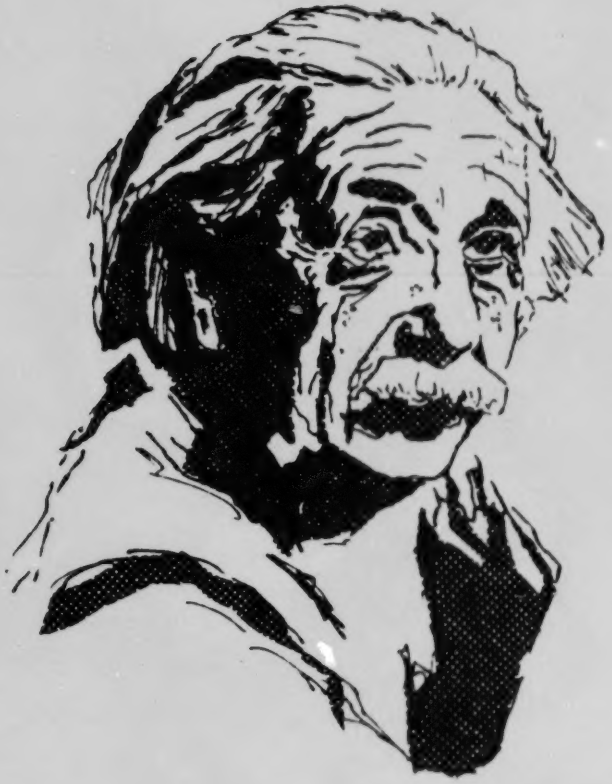
Discuss the Girl Scout "Promise" and "Law". Have each student write a short essay telling what he or she can do to be a good citizen, too.

## Scout Word Game

Locate the words listed below in the word search puzzle. Words can be found horizontally, vertically, diagonally or backwards.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | X | E | S | I | M | O | R | P | E |
| S | B | R | O | W | N | I | E | I | T |
| U | G | T | O | D | A | Y | S | H | A |
| H | O | I | W | H | T | T | P | S | R |
| T | D | K | R | S | R | E | E | D | E |
| U | T | L | E | L | U | I | C | N | D |
| O | U | N | N | O | T | C | T | E | I |
| Y | O | B | O | W | H | O | S | I | S |
| H | C | A | M | P | U | S | W | R | N |
| T | S | S | E | N | R | I | A | F | O |
| C | I | T | I | Z | E | N | L | V | C |

1. GIRL
2. SCOUT
3. BOY
4. HONESTY
5. FAIRNESS
6. FRIENDSHIP
7. PROMISE
8. LAW
9. RESPECT
10. TRUTH
11. CITIZEN
12. CONSIDERATE
13. YOUTH
14. SOCIETY
15. LOW
16. U.S.A.
17. BROWNIE
18. TODAY
19. CAMPUS
20. GOD



# Albert Einstein

(1879-1955)

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*"God doesn't play dice with the Universe."*

Albert Einstein

Source: Einstein, Profile of the Man
by Peter Michelmore
Dodd, Mead & Co., New York 1962

*"Einstein's theory of relativity is probably the greatest...achievement of the human intellect up to the present time."*

Bertrand Russell, New York Times,
April 19, 1955

Source: "The Great Quotations"
compiled by George Seldes
Simon & Schuster, Inc.

Albert Einstein: Was he the greatest thinker to ever live? With his revolutionary ideas, Albert Einstein reshaped our concept of the universe more than any other man.

In 1905, at the young age of 26, Einstein set forth his first theory of relativity which changed our understanding of time, space, gravitation, mass and motion. By proving the equivalence of matter and energy, Einstein laid the framework for the splitting of the atom. It also established him as the father of the atomic age. His now famous equation, $E=MC^2$ (energy equals mass times the velocity of light squared), stated that matter and energy were different forms of the same things. The concept was revolutionary in its implications. For one thing, Einstein's ideas explained the nature of the universe better than Newtonian physics.

It was often said that when Einstein first presented his revolutionary new theory, there were only a handful of people in the world who were smart enough to completely understand it. The truth of that statement is open to speculation. But, few

people who did understand Einstein's theory also understood that the universe and man's perception of it were changed forever.

Born on March 14, 1879, in Germany, Einstein later moved (1933) to the United States where he worked as director of the newly created Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. He died on April 18, 1955.

During his early years (1902-1909), Einstein worked as an examiner at the Swiss Patent Office in Bern. This proved to be the ideal job for Einstein for it allowed him plenty of free time to spend working on his theories. In fact, while working at the patent office, Einstein advanced three of his most famous theories, each of which fathered a new branch of physics.

In one of these scientific contributions, Einstein explained the photoelectric effect (light hitting certain metals, releases electrons). This also proved that light not only traveled in waves, but in discrete units or packets of energy called Quanta. This realization helped validate the Quantum theory. Another direct result of this work was the photoelectric cell or "Electric Eye". In 1921, Einstein received the Nobel Prize in physics for this work.

Also during the period that he worked at the Swiss Patent Office, Einstein created his equation, $E=MC^2$ , which ushered in the atomic age. He also presented his special theory of relativity and a paper on Brownian Movement. The latter confirmed the atomic theory of matter.

Years later, in 1916, Einstein advanced his general theory of relativity which expanded on his "special" relativity theory. Then, in 1929, he proposed his unified field theory. In it, he attempted to explain the gravitational and electromagnetic forces of nature under a single "umbrella" theory. Einstein spent the last 25 years of his life working on this theory. When he died in 1955, he still had not succeeded in solving the problem. To this day, scientists around the world are still at work trying to explain all the forces of nature under a single theory.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia
1960 by Field Enterprises
Educational Corp.

## Einstein Creative Activity

Ask the class to discuss Einstein's quote: "God doesn't play dice with the Universe." What did Einstein mean? If Einstein is correct, what are the implications? And what if God does play dice with the universe? Divide the class into two parts. Let half the class defend Einstein's belief. Let the other half of the class argue on behalf of the other view.

## Einstein Word Game

How many words can you make using the word relativity? (At least 50 words.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| alert | lie | rely | trait | vat |
| attire | lit | retail | tray | veal |
| evil | live | rile | treat | veil |
| irate | rail | rite | trite | verily |
| late | rate | rival | try | verity |
| lave | rave | tale | vail | very |
| lay | ray | tart | vale | vial |
| levity | real | tie | valet | vile |
| levy | reality | tile | variety | vital |
| liar | realty | trail | vary | vitality |

# Andrew Jackson

(1767-1845)

Andrew Jackson, the 7th President of the United States, was nicknamed "Old Hickory", a name that aptly describes his striking temperament.

Born March 15, 1767, in a log cabin in Waxhaw, South Carolina, Jackson was the first of the "log cabin" Presidents. His personality molded by a frontier environment, Jackson learned to be self-reliant and self-confident. He grew bold and combative in nature with a temper that eventually got him into many duels. In one duel, he actually killed his opponent. But, he was also straight and honest in his dealings with other men - one more reason he became extremely popular with the "common" man.

At the age of 13 or 14, Jackson joined the militia to fight in the Revolution. Captured by the British in 1781, an officer ordered Jackson to shine his boots, but young Jackson, proud, courageous, and with a lofty sense of personal honor, refused to shine the soldier's boots. So the soldier struck Jackson with his sword. As a result, Jackson developed a hatred for the British that persisted for many years to come.

Jackson, with his straightforward, frontier manners, became well-known. Eventually, his deeds during the War of 1812, helped make him a national hero and a much-admired idol of the West.

As early as 1802, Jackson had been a major general of the Tennessee militia. So when fighting with the British broke out in 1812, he was quick to offer help. It was during this period that Jackson earned the nickname "Old Hickory". As the story goes, one of his soldiers, proud of his leader, said, "He's tough". "Tough as Hickory", another soldier replied. From then on, Andrew Jackson became known as "Old Hickory".



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During the War of 1812, Jackson's popularity kept growing. His reputation as a tough and courageous leader grew with him. On December 1, 1814, he arrived in New Orleans to defend it from the advancing British. Jackson discovered the city was virtually defenseless. But, using his strong personality, he managed to inspire both civilian and soldier, alike, to quickly build fortifications against attack. A pirate by the name of Lafitte, also offered to help Jackson. Jackson accepted his aid and along with reinforcements from Kentucky and Tennessee, turned potential defeat into a glorious victory. The victory made Jackson a national hero.

In 1823, Jackson was elected to the U.S. Senate for a two year period. But popular with his Tennessee constituency and Americans across the nation, he soon ran for the Presidency in the election of 1824. However, he wasn't without competition. Other candidates included the then Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay of Kentucky. Although Jackson won more electoral votes (99) than any other candidates, he failed to gain a majority. Therefore, the choice went to the House of Representatives. At this point, Henry Clay, probably realizing he could not win, gave his support to Adams. With Clay's support, Adams was able to win the election. Adams quickly named Clay the new Secretary of State. Jackson and his supporters were convinced that Jackson had been robbed of the Presidency by a "corrupt bargain" between Adams and Clay. In actual fact, historians believe no bargain was made.

Jackson soon got his revenge. In the Presidential election of 1828, he won 56 per cent of the popular vote and swept the electoral college with 178 votes to only 83 for Adams. Jackson became the 7th President of the United States (1829-1837).

As the new President, Jackson believed there were many incompetents in office who had to be removed. Clearly, personal bitterness may have played a role in Jackson's feelings, but he had principles, too. He was a strong believer in letting "the people rule". Senator William Marcy of New York, a close friend of Jackson, is believed to have coined the phrase which best described one aspect of Jackson's principles: "To the victor belong the spoils". And Jackson did exactly that: he proceeded to dismiss more than 900 officeholders and replace them with his partisans. Under the "spoils system", as Jackson saw it, so-called "experts" weren't needed to run a government. On the contrary, the <u>people</u> could do it equally well. The people, of course, were also members of Jackson's victorious party.

45

46

Jackson's wife was Rachel Robards Jackson. She lived to see him elected President, but died soon after. Jackson died on June 8, 1845.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia
The Hammond Almanac
Chamber's Biographical Dictionary
St. Martin's Press, New York

## Jackson Creative Activity

Ask the students to explain the meaning of "To the victor belong the spoils". Then have each student write a short essay describing what he or she thinks are the good and bad ramifications of following such a principle as it affects our national government.

## Jackson Word Game

Circle the words that can be used to describe Jackson's temperament or personality.

1. Soft/Tough
2. Proud/Humble
3. Daring/Cautious
4. Honest/Dishonest
5. Weak/Strong
6. Self-reliant/Dependent
7. Self-confident/Self-doubting
8. Timid/Brave
9. Devious/Straightforward
10. Combative/Appeasable

ANSWERS: 1. Tough 2. Proud 3. Daring 4. Honest 5. Strong 6. Self-reliant 7. Self-confident 8. Brave 9. Straightforward 10. Combative

# James Madison

(1751-1836)

Who played a key role in the drafting of the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, eight of which are known as the Bill of Rights?

James Madison.

Who designated the system of checks and balances between the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the federal government?

James Madison.

Whose wise compromises, mediations and scholarly knowledge of government, earned him the title of "Father of the U.S. Constitution?"

James Madison.

Who said, "The religion...of every man must be left to the conviction and conscience of every man; and it is the right of every man to exercise it as these may dictate?"

James Madison.

The 4th President of the United States, one of our nation's Founding Fathers, and a steadfast defender of religious freedom - James Madison was all that and much more.

Born on March 16, 1751, at Port Conway, Virginia, Madison was a frail and sickly child. But what he lacked in physical stature, he made up for in keeness of mind.

As a child, he studied with private tutors. Then, at the age of 18, he entered the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) where he graduated in two years. Taking an interest in public affairs, he studied history, politics and law. With his vast accumulation of knowledge, he would later play a great role in the creation of the U.S. Constitution, one of the few constitutions in history to stand the test of time.

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In large measure, the Constitution's durability can be credited to Madison. As Madison wisely said, "In framing a system which we wish to last for ages, we should not lose sight of the changes which ages will produce."

His Presidency (1809-1817)

In 1809, Madison became the 4th President of the United States. It was during Madison's administration that the War of 1812 was fought. During this period, the French and the British were at war. American ships attempting to trade with either nation were stopped by warships from the other. American seamen were then captured and forced to serve on the French and British warships. Many attempts were made to get both France and Great Britain to desist from stopping American ships but, ultimately, nothing worked. So, Madison recommended war as the only solution. Congress approved his recommendation on June 18, 1812. The War of 1812 had begun.

The war proved to be a major factor in the growth of nationalism throughout the country. Americans grew closer. They took greater pride in their nation. Undoubtedly, the war of 1812 also helped Andrew Jackson, a national hero as a result of the war, become the 7th President of the United States. (See article on Andrew Jackson.)

After leaving the Presidency, Madison returned to his house at Montpelier, Virginia. He died on June 28, 1836. He was survived by his wife, Dolley Madison, herself a well-known personality of the time.

Source: The World Book Encyclopedia
The Hammond Almanac 1983
The Great Quotations
compiled by George Seldes
Simon and Schuster, Inc.

Madison Creative Activity

Have each student give his or her definition of the word "government". Have the students set up a "mini" government for their class with legislative, judicial and executive branches.

51

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Madison Word Game

Each of the following words is missing one or more letters. Add the missing letter or letters to complete each word. The answers are related to government.

1. dicial
2. ecutive
3. ernment
4. islative
5. feder
6. Consti
7. ights
8. compro
9. presid
10. amendm

ANSWERS: 1. judicial
2. executive
3. government
4. legislative
5. federal
6. Constitution
7. rights
8. compromise
9. president
10. amendment

Saint Patrick's Day - March 17

Did you know that Saint Patrick wasn't Irish? True! Saint Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland, was actually of Roman descent. Saint Patrick's legendary story as christian missionary and guardian of Ireland, began when he was just a young boy of 16. Patrick's father, then a deacon and Roman official, lost young Patrick in a raid by Pictish pirates from Ireland. The Picts, an ancient people of the region, were given this name by the Romans because they painted (or tattooed) their skins. The Picts were in constant warfare with the Romans. Capturing Young Patrick, they proceeded to sell him as a slave in Ireland. While a slave, he became a devout Christian. Soon he escaped to France, where he became a monk. There, he had a supernatural vision, which told him to return to Ireland as a Christian missionary to preach to the Irish heathens. At first, he met with intense resistance, but he was zealous in his efforts to convert the heathens to Christianity - and, eventually, he met with widespread success. Indeed, he may have baptized more than 120,000 people, as well as founded over 300 churches.

Saint Patrick soon became known as the man who "found Ireland all heathen and left it all Christian".

Legend says that he had the miraculous power to heal the sick. One legend even tells how he helped rid Ireland of its vermin. Another tells how he charmed the snakes of Ireland to go to the seashore where they were then driven into the sea to drown. But, one old snake would not go, so Saint Patrick offered a box for the snake to enter. The snake said the box was too small to be comfortable, but Saint Patrick kept insisting otherwise. So, the snake entered the box to prove to Saint Patrick that the box was indeed too small, whereupon St. Patrick shut the lid of the box and hurled it into the sea.

In memory of this event, Saint Patrick is often depicted ridding Ireland of its snakes. Saint Patrick is also remembered by the three-sided shamrock leaf in commemoration of how he explained the Trinity to the heathen priests.

To this day, Saint Patrick's death on March 17, 1493, is commemorated all over the world by Irish people and friends of the Irish. The wearing of something green has long been a part of this tradition.

New York City's St. Patrick's Day parade is one of the biggest parades of its kind in the world. It's a "great day for the Irish", a day for rejoicing and making merry.

Source: The World Book Encyclopedia
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable
revised edition by John Freeman
Harper & Row publishers

St. Patrick's Day Creative Activity

Ask each student to make a list of green things. The one with the longest list wins.

Saint Patrick's Word Game

Fill-in the blanks using the following list of words: Christian, missionary, Trinity, shamrock, monk, Ireland, slave, heathen, heal, sick.

Saint Patrick is the patron saint of 1-_____.

Pirates sold young Patrick as a 2-_____in Ireland.

He escaped to France where he became a 3-_____.

He returned to Ireland as a Christian 4-_____.

Saint Patrick became known as the man who "found Ireland all 5-_____ and left it all 6-_____.

Legend says that he had the power to 7-_____the 8-_____.

Saint Patrick explained the 9-_____using the three-sided leaf called the 10-_____.

ANSWERS: 1-Ireland 2-slave 3-monk 4-missionary 5-heathen 6-Christian 7-heal 8-sick 9-Trinity 10-shamrock

# Grover Cleveland

(1837-1908)

Born March 18, 1837, Grover Cleveland was both the 22nd and 24th President of the United States (1885-1889 and 1893-1897).

Many presidents have served two consecutive terms. But, only Cleveland was elected for two terms as President on two separate occasions. Defeated for re-election as the 23rd President by Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland managed to win the popular vote a second time to become the 24th President of the United States.

His honesty and committment to personal beliefs and convictions won him fame and popularity.

Cleveland once said, "Public office is public trust". Throughout his two terms as President, he remained true to his principles and beliefs of what was best for America.

Known as the Veto President, Cleveland vetoed many bills passed by Congress. He simply could not pass a bill that he did not totally believe in. Many of his political opponents later agreed that Cleveland's refusal to sign many of these bills were wise decisions.

Cleveland died on June 24, 1908.

Source: The World Book Encyclopedia
The Hammond Almanac, 1983



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Cleveland Creative Activity

Ask the students to discuss the meaning and importance of the words "trust" and "honesty". Have each student write a short essay describing what the world would be like if no one in the world could be trusted.

Cleveland Word Game

Match a word from Column A with a word from Column B that is similar in meaning.

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---|
| Trust | Rule |
| Honesty | Reject |
| Term | Successive |
| Veto | Believe |
| Elect | Obligation |
| Committment | Truthfulness |
| Consecutive | Adversary |
| Principle | Period of Time |
| Popular | Vote for |
| Opponent | Well-liked |

ANSWERS: Trust-Believe
Honesty-Truthfulness
Term-Period of Time
Veto-Reject
Elect-Vote for
Commitment-Obligation
Consecutive-Successive
Principle-Rule
Popular-Well-liked
Opponent-Adversary

PASSOVER

Passover is the Jewish feast of freedom that celebrates the Jews' deliverance from bondage in Egypt (over 3,000 years ago). It comes in March or April (this year Passover begins on March 29) and lasts for 8 days. It is a happy time, marked by synagogue services and a special feast called the Seder.

The Story of Passover

In ancient days, when Egypt was one of the mightiest nations in the world, it conquered smaller nations and made their people slaves. Among these people were the Hebrews, or Jews.

The Hebrews were forced to build the great temples and pyramids by the Egyptian King Pharaoh. They had to pull heavy stones across the hot desert sands. They had little food and ragged clothing. But worse, they were slaves. They dreamed of escaping from Egypt and finding a land of their own.

Moses, one of the great men of all time, became their leader. The Bible tells us that Moses was a Hebrew baby found floating in the river in a basket. Rescued by Pharaoh's daughter, Moses was raised in great luxury in Pharaoh's court. But he gave up all his riches to lead the Hebrews.

Moses was commanded by God to lead the Hebrews out of slavery into the land of Canaan. When Moses asked Pharaoh to free the Hebrews, he refused and a plague fell upon the Egyptians. Then Pharaoh promised he would free the Hebrews, but when the plague stopped, Pharaoh broke his promise. He made this promise and broke it nine times and each time the Egyptians suffered another plague. After the tenth plague, in which the first-born in every Egyptian house died, Pharaoh agreed to let the Hebrews go. They left in a hurry taking only their animals, the clothes they were wearing and the flat, unleavened dough that was to be baked for bread. But once they had left the city, Pharaoh changed his mind again. He sent his armies after the Hebrews who were at the shores of the Red Sea. According to the Bible, God parted the

waters and the Hebrews passed through to safety. When Pharaoh's soldiers tried to follow, the water surged back and all the Egyptian soldiers were drowned.

For 40 years, the Hebrews wandered in exile before they found their promised land. Moses had died, but he had rescued the Hebrews from slavery and started the first modern religion - a religion based on moral law.

The Hebrew flight from Egypt was called the Exodus and was the first known movement in the name of freedom. It has inspired brave men in many lands.

The Observance of Passover Today

The Passover story is retold every year by Jews everywhere. They eat *matzot*, the crisp, flat crackers that commemorate the unleavened dough that the Hebrews took with them from Egypt.

Passover, today, is celebrated by worship services in the synagogue and feasts, called the Seders, at home. The Seder is held on the first night of the holiday, and in Orthodox Jewish homes, it is held also on the second night. The Seder is a joyous event with special foods.

The most important part of the Seder ceremony is the reading of the *Haggadah*, a book that tells the story of Passover. Prayers are said, and songs of thanksgiving are sung. Children also take part in the songs and the reading.

A ceremonial Seder plate contains foods symbolic of Passover and of the ancient Jewish past. On the plate are a shank bone of lamb, an egg, bitter herbs, *charoset* (chopped apples, nuts, and wine), and parsley. The shank bone of lamb symbolizes the time in the spring when Hebrew farmers sacrificed young lambs at the Temple in Jerusalem to celebrate the first Harvest. The egg is the symbol of the renewal of life in the spring. The bitter herbs signify the bitterness of slavery in Egypt. The *charoset* stands for the mortar that the Jews had to mix when they built pyramids for Pharaoh in Egypt. The parsley dipped in saltwater marks both the salty tears of bondage and the green shoots of hope.

The Passover ceremony includes the drinking of wine. One cup of wine is set aside for the prophet Elijah. According to Jewish tradition, Elijah will appear on a Passover night to announce the Messiah and bring peace to the world. At a certain point in the ceremony, the door is opened to let the Prophet's spirit come in. This ceremony is also a reminder to Jews to have a special regard for strangers - because they were once strangers in Egypt.

Source: The New Book of Knowledge
by Grolier, Inc. 1982
Vol.16

Passover Activity

Locate the words relating to Passover in the word search puzzle below. You will find them diagonally, horizontally, vertically or backwards.

G Z T B R E V O S S A P M
N E C I F I R C A S H E E
I T P Y G E E L P M E T S
V R E D S E A H A P P E S
I F E A S T A S S H R S I
G U L D O D L H E A A O A
S S T R A A S E D R Y R H
K R I G V S Q B E A E A X
N O G E F Z P R R O R H Y
A A R E M O S E S H S C Z
H Y T S E N I W E L B I B
T O Z T A M E U G A L P O

BIBLE
CHAROSET
EGYPT
FEAST
HAGGADAH
HEBREW
MESSIAH
MATZOT
MOSES
PASSOVER
PHARAOH
PLAGUE
PRAYERS
RED SEA
SACRIFICE
SEDER
SLAVERY
TEMPLE
THANKSGIVING
WINE



(Roberta Hanson)

"BLACK MUSIC: A CULTURAL CONTRIBUTION"

For our youth today, it is important for them to have a knowledge of their history and culture, to help them understand their heritage and achieve a self-identification which can be developed into a better self-image.

In any culture, music is a way of expressing the life and the emotions of a people. In a sense, music is a language because people can convey their thoughts through sound, hand clapping and body motion.

In Africa, as in other countries, music was also a way of recording the past. Like the colonists from Europe who brought the music of their native countries with them, so did the people from Africa. Slaves combined their melodies and rhythms of song that they learned in Africa with the language they had learned from the English, Spanish and French colonists. Their music took many forms depending upon the conditions and moods of the people who sang it. Some of those forms are listed.

- It told stories about slavery. It described how some slaves felt about themselves and their masters
- Some songs were deeply religious, expressing the sadness of the slaves and his hopes for freedom.
- Some songs were work songs, telling of the hard work in the fields and of the cruelties of the masters.
- Some songs were happy, expressing the belief that freedom was not far off.
- Some songs were said to express plans for escape to freedom by way of the Underground Railroad.

Black America's contribution to music comes in various types. Great contributions were made in forms such as: Spirituals, Blues, Play Songs and Games, Jazz, Classical Music and Soul Music.

## SPIRITUALS

The first spirituals were songs born of sufferings. The songs tell of freedom from oppression, hard trials and wandering some lonesome valley or down some unknown road. Today, many spirituals are sung with vigor and gusto which serve as a way of releasing some confining pressures that Black Americans have known too well and too long.

## BLUES

The Blues are the sad songs you sing when you want to tell the world your troubles and when you want someone to know you're a long way from happiness. W.C. Handy, known as the Father of the Blues, recorded "St. Louis Blues" which told of his feelings about not being able to spend the night in many small southern towns because he was Black.

Some other blues singers were: Ma Rainey, Bessie Smith, Blind Lemon Jefferson, Cottonfield Thomas, B.B. King, Lightin Hopkins and Brownie McGhee.

## PLAY SONGS AND GAMES

Listed are some play songs and games that were passed from one generation to another.

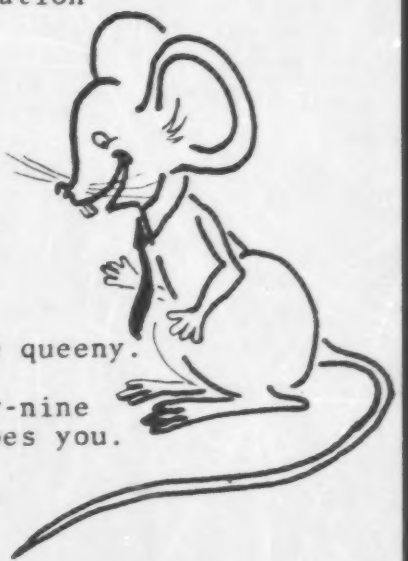
### COUNTING RHYMES

Out goes the rat
Out goes the cat
Out goes the lady with the see-saw hat
O-U-T spells out and out goes you.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven
All good people go to heaven.
All bad ones go down below
To keep company with old Jimbo
O-U-T spells out and out goes you.

Eeny, meeny, miney-mo,
Catch a boy by his toe,
If he hollers, let him go
Eeny, meeny, miney-mo
Out goes you.

Eeny, meeny, dixie, deeny
Hit him a lick and join the queeny.
Time, time merry-go-round
Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine
O-U-T spells out and out goes you.



SHOO-FLY, DON'T BOTHER ME

Shoo, shoo, shoo, shoo-fly don't bother me.
Shoo, shoo, shoo, shoo-fly don't bother me.
Oh, shoo-fly, don't bother me,
Shoo-fly don't bother me,
Shoo-fly don't bother me,
I belong to the bumblebee (or the Company D).

JAZZ

In the decade following World War I, "Ragtime Music" originated by Black piano players in the south combined with the blues to produce a new sound of music called Jazz. Within a few years, jazz became the most popular music in America. Two of the most talented and well-known musicians are Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong. Ella Fitzgerald has long been known as the first lady of jazz.

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Many Blacks have long shown great interest in and talent for the classical and the symphonic music. However, opportunities have been few for those interested in the concert stage and symphony orchestras either as performers or conductors. Leontyne Price, Marian Anderson, Andre Watts and James DePriest are a few artists to gain fame in this field.

SOUL MUSIC

Soul Music began in the early 1960's in Detroit, Michigan. With its characteristic rhythm and beat, soul music has combined all of the elements of jazz and blues into a music form for both song and dance.

Here are some of the best known soul music artists:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sly and the Family Stone | Richie Havens |
| Aretha Franklin | Isaac Hayes |
| James Brown | Jerry Butler |
| Mary Wells | Otis Redding |
| Marvin Gaye | The Miracles |
| Lou Rawls | The Temptations |
| Bill Withers | The Supremes |
| Roberta Flack | The Four Tops |
| Gladys Knight | The Fifth Dimension |
| Jimi Hendrix | The Jackson Five |

WORDS TO KNOW IN THE PERFORMING ARTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Composer: | A person who writes music. William Grant Still and William Dawson were composers of music for orchestra. |
| Conductor: | A person who leads an orchestra. Dean Dixon has been an important conductor of leading symphony orchestras. |
| Opera: | A play in which all or most of the speeches are sung, usually to music played by an orchestra. Leontyne Price is a famous soprano who sings opera. |
| Metropolitan: | Of or part of a large city. The Metropolitan Opera House is in New York City. |
| Clarinet: | One of the wood-wind musical instruments, using a reed in its mouth-piece to produce sound. Jimmie Lunceford's band used the clarinet more than other bands had. |
| Saxaphone: | A musical instrument similar to the clarinet, but with a larger and curved metal body and a deeper tone. The saxaphone has been most important as a jazz instrument. |
| Vibraphone: | A musical instrument similar to the xylophone, but using electric power to keep or change the sounds it makes. Lionel Hampton first introduced the vibraphone to large audiences. |

Marian Anderson was the first Black singer to appear at the New York City's Metropolitan Opera in 1955. Marian Anderson, singing the leading role of Ulrica in Masked Ball, was acclaimed as having one of the finest contralto voices in America. She was born in Philadelphia in 1902.

77

Louis Armstrong, titled America's musical ambassador to the world with his appealing personality and impressive musicalship, became known all over the world in the years 1930-1970. With his unusual jazz style, lively wit, and gravel voice, he fascinated audiences on three continents with his joyous trumpet and singing. Armstrong was born in New Orleans in 1900.

78

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Meet Aretha Franklin, queen of the musical soul. The way she sings and plays makes her records turn to gold. Combining her own unique talent for rhythm and blues with the spirited footstomping style she learned as a gospel singer in her father's church, Aretha Franklin, in the 1960's, became well-known as a Black soul singer.

Gladys Knight is a big, bright star, a star that shines and sings. Just thinking about some of her hit records will make you want to sing and pop your fingers. Gladys Knight and the Pips are known for being a very hip group around the world. Gladys was born in Atlanta, Georgia in 1944. She has been singing since she was four years old. Luck found its way into her life in 1952, when she and her brother Merald (Bubba) and two cousins, William Guest and Edward Patten, sang together for a family talent show. They sounded so good that they named themselves the Pips (one of their cousins was nicknamed Pip) and have been singing together ever since.



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THE NAME GAME:

Look at the word ladder. Find the names of the Pips and one nickname, too. Circle the answers.

I P B U A B A X T U G
L W A L O U T R M I L
L A I L R B L D C B A
W I L L E B E L R U D
O B O Y L A P A D X Y
R A Y D W I O R R A S
M E R L I R A E D W A
B C A R M I X M O N A
A B L M I L A R Y C H
B A H E D W A R D U C

ANSWERS:

BUBBA
EDWARD
GLADYS
MERALD
WILLIAM

81

82

James Weldon Johnson had many careers. He was first a poet. He was a teacher and school principal. He was the first Negro lawyer in Florida. He was a member of the foreign service and served three countries. He was well-known for some of his songs. Some of them went around the world. One of these was Lift Every Voice. This song became so well-known that Black meetings all around the United States were opened with it.

## LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

Lift every voice and sing,
'Till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty.
Let our rejoicing rise,
High as the list'ning skies,
Let it re-sound loud as the roll-ing sea-
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark
past has taught us;
Fac-ing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chast'ng rod,
Felt in the days when hope un-born-had died;
Yet with a steady beat,
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears has been
watered
We have come, treading our path thro' the blood
of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past, till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on
our way;
Thou who has by Thy might,
Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path, we pray-
Lest our feet stray from the places,
our God, where we met Thee;
Shadowed beneath Thy hand, may we forever
stand
True to our God, True to our Native land.

-JAMES WELDON JOHNSON



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## MARY MACK

Oh Mary, Mack, Mack, Mack
All dressed in black, black, black,
With silver buttons, buttons, buttons,
Up and down her back, back, back.

And I love coffee, coffee, coffee,
And I love tea, tea, tea,
And the boys love me, me, me.

I went to the river, river, river,
And I couldn't get across, 'cross, 'cross,
And I paid five dollars, dollars, dollars,
For the old grey horse, horse, horse.

And the dollar wouldn't spend, spend, spend,
I put it in the grass, grass, grass,
And the grass wouldn't grow, grow, grow,
I got my hoe, hoe, hoe.

And the hoe wouldn't chop, chop, chop,
I took it to the shop, shop, shop,
And the shop made money, money, money,
Like the bees made honey, honey, honey.

See that yonder, yonder, yonder,
In the hay-bird town, town, town,
Where the women gotta work, work, work,
Till the sun goes down, down, down.

Well, I eat my meat, meat, meat,
And I gnaw my bone, bone, bone,
Well goodbye honey, honey, honey,
I'm going on home.



## HIDE AND SEEK

I got up about half-past four,
Forty-four robbers was round my door.
I opened the door and let 'em in,
Hit 'em over the head with a rollin' pin.
All hid? All hid?

## SPIRITUALS

## GO TELL IT ON THE MOUNTAIN

Go tell it on the mountain,
Over the hills and everywhere;
Go tell it on the mountain,
That Jesus Christ is born.

When I was a seeker,
I sought both night and day,
I asked the Lord to help me,
And He showed me the way.

He made me a watchman,
Upon a city wall,
And if I am a Christian,
I am the least of all.

Go tell it on the mountain,
Over the hills and everywhere;
Go tell it on the mountain,
That Jesus Christ is born.

## GO DOWN, MOSES

Go down, Moses,
Way down in Egyptland
Tell old Pharaoh
To let my people go.

When Israel was in Egyptland
Let my people go
Oppressed so hard they could
not stand
Let my people go.

Go down, Moses.
Way down in Egyptland
Tell old Pharaoh
"Let my people go."

"Thus saith the Lord, bold Moses
said
Let my people go,
If not I'll smite your first-
born dead
Let my people go!"

Go down, Moses,
Way down in Egyptland,
Tell old Pharaoh
"Let my people go."

## WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN

When the saints go marching in
When the saints go marching in
I want to be in that number
When the saints go marching in.

I used to have some playmates
Who used to play with me
But since I've been converted
They done turned their back on me.

Oh, when they crown him Lord of Lords
Oh, when they crown him Lord of Lords
Yes, I want to be in that number
When they crown him Lord of Lords.

When they march all around the throne
When they march all around the throne
Oh, I want to be in that number
When they march all around His throne.

I have a dear old mother who has gone on before
And left me here below
But I know I'm gonna meet her
When the saints go marching in.

When the saints go marching in
Oh, when the saints go marching in
Oh, Lord I want to be in that number
When the saints go marching in.

## MOTHERLESS CHILD

Sometimes I feel like a motherless child,
Sometimes I feel like a motherless child,
Sometimes I feel like a motherless child,
A long ways from home,
A long ways from home.

Sometimes I feel like I'm almost gone,
Sometimes I feel like I'm almost gone,
Sometimes I feel like I'm almost gone,
A long ways from home,
A long ways from home.

Sometimes I feel like a feather in the air,
Sometimes I feel like a feather in the air,
Sometimes I feel like a feather in the air,
And I spread my wings and I fly.

I spread my wings and I fly.

Pages 32-41 were contributed by:
Lottie L. Miles